



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 28

Planting difficulties continued in southern Indiana, while replanting of flooded spots in soybean fields was underway in the central region of the state this past week, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Continued wet weather in the southern region has delayed planting and led to seedling disease problems as farmers struggle to get crops established. Reported damage due to flooding has been most severe in the south central and southeast districts. Substantial damage has also been reported in west central, central, and southeast Indiana. Soil conditions are becoming dry in the northern region, most notably in the northeast district.

CORN AND SOYBEANS

Corn condition showed very little change from last week. Wet conditions have resulted in concerns about yellowing and weed pressure, as farmers have had difficulty applying nitrogen and post-emergence herbicides. **Soybean planting** is 92 percent complete, behind 98 percent last year and the 96 percent average for this date. By region, soybean planting is 99 percent complete in the north, 95 percent complete in the central, and 70 percent complete in the south. Eighty-nine percent of the soybean crop is **emerged**. By region, 98 percent is emerged in the north, 94 percent in the central, and 63 percent in the south.

WINTER WHEAT

Winter wheat condition is rated 55 percent good to excellent, an increase of 5 percent from last week. Wheat **harvest** advanced to 26 percent complete, well ahead of 4 percent last year and the 11 percent average. Nearly half of the crop has been cut in the southern region, while approximately 13 percent has been harvested in the northern two-thirds of the state.

OTHER CROPS

First cutting of alfalfa is 92 percent complete, well ahead of 77 percent last year and slightly ahead of the 90 percent average. **Second cutting** of alfalfa is 18 percent complete.

DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE

For the week ending Friday, 3.8 days were rated **suitable for fieldwork**. **Topsoil moisture** was rated 2 percent very short, 8 percent short, 51 percent adequate and 39 percent surplus. **Subsoil moisture** was rated 1 percent very short, 7 percent short, 55 percent adequate and 37 percent surplus.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Soybeans Planted	92	91	98	96
Soybeans Emerged	89	87	NA	NA
Winter Wheat Harvested	26	8	4	11

CROP CONDITION

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	5	10	30	46	9
Soybeans	3	10	31	48	8
Winter Wheat 6/28	3	13	29	43	12
Winter Wheat 1997	2	7	27	54	10
Pasture	1	2	21	56	20

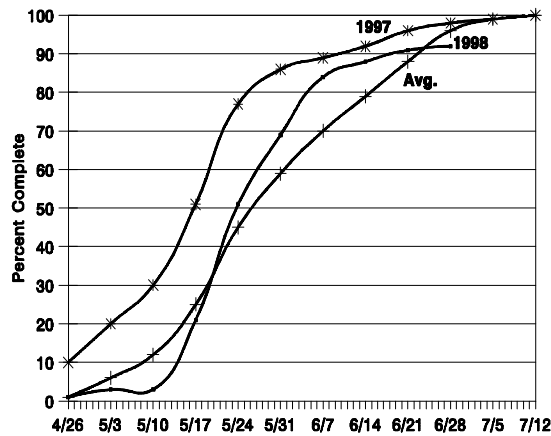
SOIL MOISTURE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	2	0	0
Short	8	1	2
Adequate	51	29	74
Surplus	39	70	24
Subsoil			
Very Short	1	0	0
Short	7	3	1
Adequate	55	39	73
Surplus	37	58	26

--Ralph W. Gann, State Statistician
--Lance Honig, Agricultural Statistician
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<http://info.aes.purdue.edu/agstat/nass.htm>

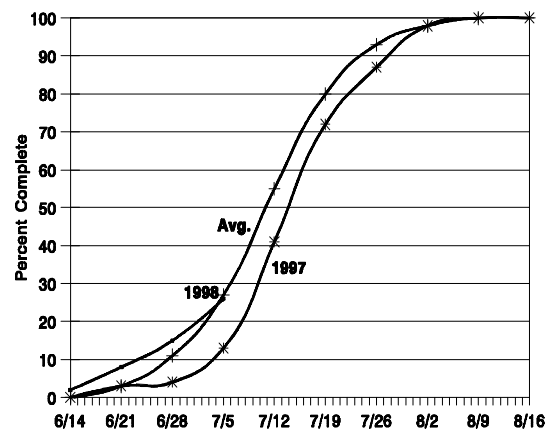
Crop Progress

% Soybeans Planted - Indiana



Source: Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service

% Winter Wheat - Indiana



Source: Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service

Planting Soybeans After Corn Failure

- ☐ **Read the label**
- ☐ **Assess the risk**

Many areas of the state will have parts of fields where excess rains have killed corn. In many of these areas, producers will want to attempt soybean planting. The question that they will have is "can I plant soybeans now that I have my corn herbicides down?" The answer is, of course, it depends. A few corn herbicides are also cleared for soybeans, and these should pose no problem. Many are not cleared for soybeans, and these are the ones that depend on a lot of different factors. Here is where you will need to go back to the label and read the rotational cropping restriction sections. Most corn herbicide labels will have an 8 to 12 month rotational restriction for soybeans. So, legally you cannot plant soybeans on these fields. Purdue University holds to these restrictions and recommends that they be followed. With that said, many producers will go ahead and attempt soybeans anyway. When they do this, remind them that it is off label and they are on their own if injury occurs. The best thing to do after this is to remind them of the risk they are taking. A small farmer with a few hundred acres runs a greater risk than does a larger farmer with several hundred or more acres. Many of the corn herbicides used preemergence have atrazine in the formulation. We normally think that soybeans will tolerate about 0.25 ppm atrazine. This is roughly 0.5 lb./A atrazine. This also assumes that the pH

of the field is 6.8 or lower. As the pH increases above 7.0, the amount of atrazine a soybean plant will tolerate decreases, and as the pH falls below 6.0, the more atrazine a soybean plant will tolerate. Those that applied these herbicides in mid-April will have less risk than those that made the application in mid-May. Those producers that used 2,4-D early postemergence will have less risk than those who applied dicamba early postemergence. Those that used Horner may have more risk than those that applied dicamba. While STS soybeans will not solve all the problems for those that used Basis Gold, Exceed, Spirit, Beacon, or some other ALS herbicide, planting STS beans will cause the producer to have less risk from these herbicides than from non-STs beans. The overall message that needs to be portrayed is that with a few exceptions, most corn herbicides call for a rotational period that legally prevents soybeans from being planted in 1998. Once the producer is clear on that issue, then it is a matter of understanding that there are risks involved with soybeans being planted in fields where corn herbicides have been applied. One risk is plant injury; the other is residues of illegal herbicides that may be found in the soybean seeds after harvest. After this, it is a matter of the producer feeling comfortable with the risks they may encounter.

--Thomas N. Jordan, Purdue University

(Continued on Page 4.)

Weather Data

Average Daily Values for week ending Monday morning June 29, 1998

Area	Station	Air Temperature			Precipitation			Growing Degree Days		
		Max	Min	DN	Past Week	Since April 1	DN Since April 1	Past Week	Since April 1	DN Since April 1
NW	Wanatah	92	68	+9	.24	11.48	+ .35	194	1231	+256
	Kentland	91	72	+9	.63	15.83	+4.46	206	1350	+222
	Winamac	91	69	+9	.97	12.38	+1.31	197	1288	+209
NC	South Bend	90	70	+8	1.19	10.99	+ .15	199	1228	+226
	Waterford Mills	91	69	+9	.34	10.64	+ .56	197	1286	+242
NE	Prairie Heights	91	71	+11	.36	9.77	- .81	203	1297	+393
	Columbia City	91	71	+11	.79	11.23	+ .29	204	1264	+275
	Fort Wayne	92	72	+9	.53	11.38	+1.22	205	1302	+233
	Bluffton	92	73	+10	.19	10.78	- .44	209	1325	+211
WC	West Lafayette	91	74	+10	.20	17.84	+6.78	211	1380	+295
	Perrysville	90	73	+7	1.19	19.52	+7.10	209	1399	+90
	Crawfordsville	91	71	+9	1.80	16.93	+5.89	203	1319	+225
	Terre Haute 8s	93	73	+9	2.63	17.48	+5.67	209	1510	+270
C	Tipton	89	72	+9	.30	17.45	+6.45	205	1247	+187
	Indianapolis	89	73	+8	1.57	21.23	+10.17	211	1411	+180
	Indian Creek	92	72	+10	2.04	18.91	+7.30	208	1433	+258
EC	Farmland	91	72	+11	.34	16.64	+5.43	206	1317	+294
	Liberty	90	71	+9	1.45	18.45	+6.49	203	1342	+183
SW	Vincennes	92	73	+8	1.62	23.32	+10.84	210	1484	+186
	Dubois	93	72	+9	.25	17.16	+4.07	208	1453	+206
	Evansville	93	75	+7	1.08	17.78	+5.63	216	1603	+153
SC	Bedford	91	72	+8	2.21	27.98	+15.35	206	1405	+200
	Louisville	92	76	+9	1.30	16.99	+4.79	221	1631	+224
SE	Butlerville	90	72	+7	1.87	22.17	+10.23	206	1417	+94

DN = departure from normal.

Growing Degree Days = daily mean - 50 (below 50 adjusted to 50, above 86 adjusted to 86.)

Weather Maps for 6-29-98 Unavailable

Saturated Soils Taking Their Toll on Corn

Low-lying or poorly drained areas in many corn fields around the state have been ponded or saturated for many days, if not weeks in some cases, and the effects on the corn in those areas have become vividly noticeable. Where corn was literally submerged for three to four days, nothing but bare soil reappeared when the water finally drained away. Around the fringes of the ponded areas, or in areas ponded less than three days, surviving corn plants are stunted and discolored with conspicuous "firing" of lower leaves.

Even more depressing are those less poorly drained areas where no water actually stood, yet the soils were nonetheless saturated for days if not weeks due to frequent rainfall events with little time for soil drainage or dry out in between. Lower leaves of corn plants in these areas also began "firing" last week, often becoming bright orange or yellow. Subsequent plant growth has been noticeably less than in those areas of better drainage. Fields that were uniform early have turned "ugly" where significant drainage or compaction differences exist.

The rapid deterioration of corn plants during the past seven days suggests that loss of soil nitrogen is not the only culprit. Indeed, what has likely happened is some combination of outright nitrogen loss due to

saturated soils (see accompanying article by Sylvie Brouder) and loss of root function or outright root death due to the lengthy duration of the oxygen-deficient conditions in the soil.

Consequently, as soils dry out (assuming the monsoon season is over!), some of these areas of fields may recover fairly dramatically as root growth resumes. Row cultivation can help root recovery by improving soil aeration, assuming the corn is not too tall to get over. "Knifing-in" anhydrous ammonia or UAN in a sidedress operation (see accompanying article by Sylvie Brouder) will offer the additional benefits of some soil cultivation also.

The bottom line is that while these areas of stunted corn will never recover to their full potential, they may recover more dramatically than you think as these soils continue to dry. Don't forget, this and other timely information about corn can be viewed at the Chat 'n Chew Café on the World Wide Web at <http://www.agry.purdue.edu/agronomy/ext/corn/chatchew.htm>. For other information about corn, take a look at the Corn Growers' Guidebook on the World Wide Web at <http://www.agry.purdue.edu/agronomy/ext/corn/>

--Bob Nielsen, Purdue University

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